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Bombardment from the Air

The Schweinler Pres

FOR TOTOL CARS

GRAY & DAVIS STARTING-LIGHTING SYSTEM

Price Complete, \$75

(F. O. B. Boston)

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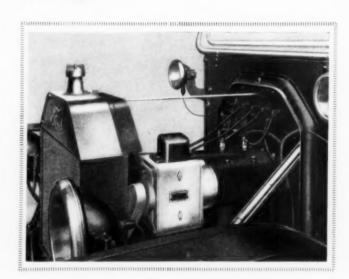
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As is well known, Gray & Davis startinglighting systems are carried as standard equipment on leading American cars in every price class up to \$4,000 and over. These systems have been time-tested and time-proven and the equipment we now offer Ford owners equals this same high standard.

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-it eliminates the danger of hand-cranking and back-firing. -by turning a switch the road is flooded with brilliant, de-

pendable electric light.
—it spins the "stalled" engine.

-it serves you steadily, quietly, powerfully-asking less than a half hour's care each month.

-it brings the convenient use of your car to your wife and

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It is the business of LES-LIE'S Motor Department to advise you in all matters pertaining to pleasure car, truck, motorcycle, or accessory installation, purchase and upkeep. This service is free of charge to LES-LIE'S readers.

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Please send me replies to the above questions. him settle there.

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

Thursday, January 14, 1915

No. 3097

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An American Home for Belgium's Heroic King

HIS is a photo of the \$250,000 mansion built at Seattle, Wash., several years ago, by Samuel Hill, a Western capitalist, as a temporary home for King Albert of Belgium, then crown prince, who had promised to visit Mr. Hill in the North Pacific Coast The house stands on a commanding site at East Highland Drive and Broadway North, is an object of interest to Seattle folk and tourists and is greatly admired for its architectural beauty. Mr. Hill, who has known King Albert for upward of a quarter of a century, had been sojourning in Belgium for some time. Before returning to this country he exacted a promise from his royal friend to attend the Alaska-Yukon Exposition as the guest of Mr. Hill. The American hurried home to prepare a suitable place in which to lodge the prince. This was Mr. Hill's seventieth experiment in house building, and the handsome dwelling of concrete, stone and steel is his crowning achievement as a home planner. But after all the builder's care and trouble fate ruled against him. An unsatisfactory situation in the Congo, Belgium's African colony, was made an excuse for cancelling Prince Albert's promise, though the real cause for the change in plans was the phys ical condition of King Leopold, who died shortly thereafter. Mr. Hill's friend became king, after which the proposed visit was out of the question.

It is not impossible in the course of events that King Albert may yet accept the hospitality so long deferred and may occupy this mansion. As a result of the cruel Great War, he has been deprived for the present of nearly his entire domain, and if he should not be able to recover it, he would be a king without a country. Should he decide to come to the United States to begin a new life, as thousands of his subjects are likely to do after the war, he would be a popular and desirable citizen and Seattle would be pleased to have

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



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In ten-cent tins; also in twentyfive-cent tins.

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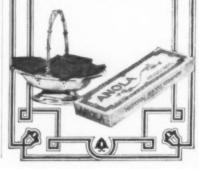
-a new conception in chocolateflavored sweets.

Exquisite wafers of crisped baking with chocolateflavored cream nestling between.

Anola has achieved a new delight which only taste can tell - a flavor which gives immediate pleasure.

In ten-cent tins.

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Scenes From Europe'



GERMAN ENGINEER CORPS EQUIPPED FOR BRIDGE BUILDING This photograph, taken in East Prussia, shows a pontoon train en route for the Russian frontier. Every material required for the construction of a bridge is carried. The pontoons are on the wagons in the rear. One of the first things an army on the defensive does is to destroy the bridges between it and the enemy.



PRISONERS

The most remarkable thing about the great war is the way the Servians have defended their way the Servians have defended their country against the Austrian invaders. Three at temps have been made to subdue the plucky little kingdom, each of which has ended in a disastrous defeat. The Austrian Government has intimated that the punishment of Servia will be postponed to a more convenient time. The photograph shows some Servian soldiers taken prisoners. They are not pretty but have established their right to be called the most desperate fighters in Europe. in Europe.



THE WINTER CAMPAIGN IN FLANDERS IS COLD WORK

German soldiers seeking the comfort of a wayside fire. So far the winter in Belgium and Northern France has not been unusually severe, but intense cold has prevailed in the Vosges mountains, where the French are pressing

hard against the German lines. The fighting goes steadily on despite the cold. Great efforts have been made by all the armies to provide their men with adequate winter clothing.

KITCHEN

Warsaw, the and capital of Poland thronged with for tives who have be driven from thomes by the vand they are befed and cared by the citizens government. government,
photograph shone of the m
kitchens where food is served,
land might well
called, like Belgii
the "Cockpit
Europe" since it
today, as it
been for hundr
of years, the so
of the battles of
binner neight bigger neight More than a dred years ago land was divi-between Germa Russia and Aus but the Polish of liberty still

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e'Tremendous Conflict



GERMAN INFANTRY MARCHING TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES

There has been a continuous and desperate fight between the Russians and the Germans and Austrians since September, and the Kaiser has recently brought up a vast number of new troops. This photograph was made in Russian Poland, where the war has been waged most bitterly. Warsaw has been threatened with capture several times.



THE SOLDIERS'
FAREWELL

AW SO

the ancie Poland, with fur have be come the ware being are being tizens are ent. The short should be shoul

since it is it h hundre the set tles of t neighbor n a hor ago Pe divide

Germany Austria olish ow still sur Two Russian troopirs bidding each
sther good-bye, as
the separate to reson their commands.
The Russian is anything but stolid and
unsentimental.
Russia has been
surificing men in
immense numbers in
her efforts to stay the
forman invasion
and to overrun Austime. She also has

are efforts to stay the reman invasion and to overrun Austra. She also has large army oppositions, and the state of the st



HOLLAND PAYS FOR THE WAR WAGED BY HER NEIGHBORS

Dutch soldiers on guard along the border. Holland's army is completely mobilized, ready to resist any invasion of the Dutch territory. Some of the army is guarding the various interned prisoners, while a large part of WAGED BY HER NEIGHBORS

it is close to the frontier, ready for any emergency. The photograph shows

Dutch soldiers wearing their shelter tents as rain coat: and one of the
primitive huts in which they find shelter.

PIELD KITCH-ENS EN ROUTE Wherever the German soldier goes his commissary wagons and field kitchens follow. The Kaiser knows the effectiveness of well-fed troops. This photograph was made in a country road in East Prussia, along which thousands of men were pouring toward Poland. The cooking apparatus mounted on the wagons can be operated while on the march. A part of East Prussia and much of Russiae Poland has been so devastated by war that there is neither food nor shelter. Consequently the armies have to depend upon their own resources. The inhabitants of these areas are refugees.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, January 14, 1915

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Success!

THE secret of success is that it is no secret. Everyone desires success. It is obtainable by all, in reasonable measure. The man who has no ambition to succeed has nothing to live for. He is of no use to himself or to his fellow men. He might as well be dead and buried.

The world on one level would be common-place and intolerable. The success of one is measured by that of others, for like happiness, success is relative. One may be happy with little, and another unhappy with much. So one may succeed in small measure and still call it success, while another achieving greater distinction remains unsatisfied.

No man succeeds by himself. No great business is ever established by one man working The greatest gift of the successful man lies in his ability to surround himself with those who can best hold up his hands, carry out

his purposes and follow out his plans.

A man cannot think for his fellow workers unless he thinks with them. He may be able to plan; he may have experience that entitles him to command, but if he is attempting big things, he must trust his associates and they must trust him. There must be a fellowship of interests, and a keen appreciation of temperamental differences, which are minor consequence in the operation of great

affairs.

It is a wise Providence that created men with these differences, as it created flowers with variations of color, the earth with plains and valleys, lakes and To the doubting mind, these variations are the best evidences of a Creating Hand.

Success never comes to the employer without the help and support of those with whom he surrounds himself. It never comes unless the employer and the employee both deserve it. It never comes in its full fruition to capital unless it is willing to recognize the part that labor has in creating it. These are the fundamentals. With them success has been established and maintained. them, success even if established has been lost.

The interests of capital and labor are alike. One needs the other. Co-operating they establish suc-Conflicting they invite failure. The demagogue who preaches to the contrary is a public disturber and should be cast out, for a demagogue never filled a pay envelope and never will.

Wanted—An Open Door

URING the war between the States, on November 8th, 1861, the United States ship of war San Jacinto intercepted the British ship Trent upon the high seas and took from it James M. Mason and John Slidell, who had been appointed, by the Confederate Government, commissioners to Great Britain and France respec-tively, to aid the cause of the Confederacy. They were carried as prisoners to Boston. Great Britain immediately demanded their release.

To avert a war, an apology was made by the United States Government and the commissioners were released. And now Great Britain claims the right, upon the high seas and on mere suspicion, to seize, detain and inspect cargoes of merchandise shipped from the ports of the United States to neutral ports in Europe. The cases may not be analogous but President Wilson has very properly, in friendly and diplomatic terms, entered an earnest protest regarding the detention of American ships and cargoes as an unnecessary and damaging restraint of our commerce. No one need be afraid that this means war with Great Britain. it concedes our claim or not, we have laid the foundation for a bill of damages at the close of the war, for consignments from other neutral countries go

The bill is likely to be large. Cargoes of copper and oil shipped under the American flag have been intercepted and recently over \$5,000,000 worth of meats and animal products belonging to Chicago packers, enroute to neutral ports on Norwegian and Danish ships, were seized by British warships, declared to be "conditional contraband" and confiscated, so, at least, news dispatches report.

This will not do. The war in Europe has opened

the door of opportunity wide to the American man

The Men on the Street Corners

By GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Chicago

THE men who have stood on the street corners for the last twenty-five years and criticised capital and those who control capital, are probably the only class of people who have not to some extent shared in the wonderful prosperity which has been enjoyed in the United States during the last quarter of a century. These criticisms have had more or less weight with people who have been easily influenced. They have unwittingly been made the side-partners of the demagogue and designing politician who have tried to prosper through appeals to prejudice. After the fruitlessness of legislation of this kind has been proved, there is always a wave of restored reason, and the misguided find that the old-fashioned natural law that makes earnest effort necessary to advancement still holds good. This is the redeeming feature.

ufacturer and business man. Let not the sudden outcry against American goods as "contraband" interfere with the trade of Uncle Sam.

We have gotten over our fright and realized that the cutting off of European supplies from this country necessitates their replacement by goods of American manufacture. The war means the protection of American industries. We can get along without the fine woolens, laces, silks, gloves, rugs and carpets of Europe, the champagnes and cheeses, and all the other luxuries we have been importing to the extent of hundreds of millions annually.

This country can produce anything it really needs. Many recall the days when it was said that it would be impossible to develop our silk industry, yet this is one of the largest of all our lines of manufacture. The duty on tin plate was opposed in the belief that we could not compete with the tin manufacturers of Wales, but the tin plate industry in this country employs tens of thousands. The duty on lemons, pineapples and oranges was fought, but Florida has taken the market from Cuba and Spain. Protection for onions was laughed at, yet Texas raises more onions than we now import from Ber-

Cane sugar and beet sugar were considered worthy of protection, and the sugar industry of Louisiana and the beet sugar industry of California, Colorado, Michigan, and other states—now needessly being sacrificed-grew by leaps and bounds. Many will recall what was supposed to be the folly of protecting dates, raisins, prunes, walnuts and olives in the United States, yet we note by the July bulletin of the California Development Board that the prune crop of the Santa Clara Valley this year is estimated at from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 pounds dried, and the walnut crop of California at over 10,000 tons. Protection for hardware has developed an enormous business in St. Louis and other popular centers. Protection of shoes built up a great New England industry; of hats, the splendid manufacturing enterprise in Connecticut, and of jewelry, a trade in that line in Rhode Island that is the envy

We live in a favored land. All the world may be at war, but as long as we remain at peace with others and at peace among ourselves, prosperity will sit serene. But we must have an open door to neutral ports without unnecessary, arbitrary or undue regulation or interference by any of the belligerents. It is their war, not ours. And we must not be dragged into it.

The People's Problem

VERYBODY is interested in the railroads. Everybody rides. The railroad problem is the people's problem. In the words of President Wilson the problem. In the words of President Wilson the railroads are "the one common interest of our industrial Not only should every one be concerned about the railroads because every man, woman and child is a recipient of the transportation service, passenger and freight, but as Mr. Ivy L. Lee, Executive Assistant of the Pennsylvania Railroad points out, more than half our population has a financial interest in the railroads. Insurance companies representing 30,000,000 policy holders own \$1,500,-000,000 in railroad securities. Savings banks having to,000,000 depositors own \$800,000,000 in railroad se-Savings banks having curities. The railroads employ almost 2,000,000 persons

and this vast army with those dependent upon them, make another 10,000,000. We have, then, 50,000,000 persons directly interested in the prosperity of the

In an address before the Economic Club at Indianapolis, Mr. Lee emphasized four fatal defects in our present method of treating railroads. First, we act as if every railroad stock was watered and every railroad was plundering the people. This we know to be not true, but if such had been the public's attitude years ago, our matchless transportation system would never have been developed. Second, we act as if our systems of transportation were complete, as if it were no longer necessary to induce private capital to invest in the railroads in order that they might extend and improve their service. This is absurd. Third, the States hopelessly conflict with each other and with the Federal Government in their demands upon the railroads. One purpose in organizing the Federal Government was to abolish customs barriers between the States, but the conflict of State and Federal laws and regulations has created barriers to free trade between the States quite as effective as the customs tariffs of colonial days. Fourth, the decisions of regulating boards come too slowly. The problems

of the railroads are business problems, and just as the successful business man must act quickly, so the de-cision of regulating boards should be made promptly in order that the railroads may adjust their affairs promptly to meet new conditions.

These are specific defects in our treatment of the railroads that the public ought to demand to have rectified.

Governor!

NEW YORK'S New Governor, Mr. Charles S. Whitman, graduated from the District Attorney's office of New York City to the Executive Chamber on the first of January. No Governor of the State has ever entered upon the performance of his duties enjoying greater confidence of the people than Mr. Whitman. But he is on trial. Whether he will be able to meet the high expectations of his friends remains to be seen. His task is difficult. Obstacles seen and unforeseen lie in his path. In the distribution of patronage, he is bound to antagonize powerful party leaders. Before election it was charged that Mr. Whitman lacked decision and did not assume responsibilities that might be avoided. If these weaknesses of character exist, they will not remain undisclosed. He will be held responsible for the Governorship and must take the full weight of its burden. It cannot be shifted to others. The Governor must follow the straight line of official duty regardless of the importunities of friends or the fear of foes. It is not of so much concern to the people who is their Governor, as it is that he should be a good Governor, faithful, sincere, consistent, with abiding convictions and the courage to give them

The Plain Truth

HOPE! The watchword for the New Year should be Hope. It is a little word written with four letters, but it is a life-saving word for the broken-hearted, the anxious, the careworn, the distressed. There should be no hopeless ones in this bright world. It was created to be a world where happiness abounds, but happiness is comparative. That which gladdens one heart may sadden another. With every ship that is lost or train that is wrecked, there are those who rejoice that they have escaped, as well as those who mourn for the missing. Hope answers every cry of despair, lifts every heart that sighs and sings with an angel's voice in every ear that will listen.

HELPFUL! Modern philanthropy has justified conditional giving as the ideal way of rendering aid to institutions. The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, has given more than ten million dollars to 103 colleges and universities and has thus stimulated these institutions to raise more than forty millions among their friends. The method of the Board is to investigate the needs of any institution requesting aid. If, from a business standpoint, it seems wise to make a gift, an offer is made of a certain amount contingent upon the raising of an additional sum by friends of the institution. All then become conditional givers. Small, unconditional gifts might not prove an unmixed blessing to an For example, a new building without an increase of endowment sufficient to provide for the additional expense incurred in running it, might prove an additional burden and a drag. If a large giver or a few large givers make pledges on condition that enough is raised to both build and endow, the institution helped is able to enter upon an era of larger service with no addition of financial burden. The method of conditional giving has stimulated philanthropy on a scale unheard of before, and has helped to bring about a new record of American benefactions for 1914—over \$300,000,000—a notable record in view of the depression caused by the war.

Who Started the War?



He Did It!

DRAWN BY JOSEPH KEPPLER

Prison Camps for Captured Soldiers

By James H. Hare, Special War Photographer for LESLIE'S



One of the largest detention camps in England is at Frimley, where many thousand prisoners of war are detained. They are closely guarded. The picture shows a detachment being moved from one part of the camp to another. Files of soldiers with fixed bayonets march on either side of the



SCOTCH RECRUITS READY FOR GUARD DUTY

From the million of men that England is training into soldiers are drawn the guards for the prison camps. After the men are fairly well trained in marching and the manual of arms they are drafted out of the training camps for detail duty.



DIERS INTERNED IN HOLLAND

IN HOLLAND
After the fall of
Antwerp thousands
of Belgian soldiers
were forced across
the boundary into
Holland by the advancing Germans.
Holland promptly
disarmed them and
placed them under
guard. They are not
prisoners of war, and
yet they will have to prisoners of war, and yet they will have to remain in Holland until peace is de-clared. To release them would be a vio-lation of Holland's neutrality. The care of these men, and of the half million Bel-gian civilian refugees that still remain in Holland is a heavy Holland is a heavy burden on the Dutch government. In ad-dition to the Belgians the Dutch are detaining German and Eng-lish troops who wan-dered across the boundary.



England had no empty barracks in which to house her prisoners of war, so temporary ones were built. The photograph shows a part of the prison camp at Primley, where hastily constructed wooden buildings afford shelter. The camp is surrounded with a double fence of barbed wire, which is charged with electricity. A heavy guard is main-

tained. The private soldiers are allowed five cents a day for spending money in addition to their rations and clothing. The officers are given an allowance equal to half pay of their rank in the British army, and buy their own food and are permitted to employ German soldiers as personal servants. They are not quartered with their men.

War Scenes from Germany and Poland

Photographs from Many Sources Specially Gathered for LESLIE'S Readers



CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES
All Germany united to send remembrances to the soldiers who are fighting for the
Fatherland. The photograph shows a van in Berlin being filled with gifts. Special
facilities were afforded for forwarding the packages to the men even under fire.



HOW BERLIN RECEIVES NEWS OF A VICTORY

This picture, made of a vast crowd waiting for bulletins from the French frontier, shows the deep interest that the people take in the progress of the war. It also indicates that there is no scarcity of men in a Berlin street crowd. Reports from Germany indicate that the people are still a unit in their support of the war policy of the government.



GERMAN VOLUN-TEERS

TEERS

Thousands of men who were exempt from military service in Germanyhave volunteered. Being untrained they were first organized and drilled and then sent to join commands at the front. It is said that Germany now has 4.500,000 men in the army and 6,000,000 more that are fit for military duty. Although many men have been taken from the industrial life of the country yet business is being carried on in a normal way. Women have taken the places of many of the men called to the colors, and women conductors on the street carriers are numerous. Women are also doing much more agricultural

work than formerly.



POLISH WOMEN WORK FOR THE RELIEF OF REFUGEES

Poland has its relief problem no less than Belgium, and the hardships endured by the citizens of its destroyed towns are almost beyond description. All Russia has united to extend relief to these unfortunates. The photograph shows ladies of Warsaw making clothing for the homeless and penniless refugees that pour eastward from

the battle-wrecked towns. Warsaw has been under the threat of German invasion for many weeks. Its hospitals are overflowing with the wounded from the desperate battles in the vicinity and its streets are througed with refugees. Business is paralyzed and the poor inhabitants are suffering for want of food.

The Iron Rain at Scarborough

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

Photos by JAMES H. HARE

THERE had been a fortnight of gray days, days of chill and rain and damp stagnation. A cir-cular wall of mist shut Scarborough from all the world. After a war-spoils season, the city lay morosely on its hill. The big hotels no more than stirred in their winter-sleep; the shops barely breathed. Recruits came, were swallowed by the barracks, went away. P. C. Chisholm re-ported some harmless neutral as a German spy; soldiers faded through the fog and were said to die there; but in Scarborough nothing vital happened, events stood still.

Between seven and eight o'clock on the dull morning of December 16th, three black boats nosed through the fog. They stood in for Scarborough and came quietly to rest be-fore it. Nobody paid any attention to them. The men in the street-repair gang thought the boats were English. The man in the ocean-front room of the big hotel yawned, thanked Heaven he did not have to get up, and snored again. The pupils at the girls' schools were called to prayers and breakfast.

But there must have been

some change in the weather, because, quite suddenly, a thunder-storm rattled over the city. There was a good deal of lightning, and it came from the sea. Of course it was a thunder-storm. For some minutes everybody was sure of that. Why, you could see two bolts strike the outlying walls of the castle and do them certain visible damage. The street-repairing gang thought comrades were throwing rocks at them—for two minutes. At the end of that time Scarborough stopped, for half an hour, all thinking. stopped, for half an hour, all thinking.

A circle of the street, ten feet in diameter, rose up and engulfed the repair-gang. The room next that occupied by the gentleman in the ocean-front apartment exploded and vanished. Tiles and chimney-pots pelted the business men en route to shop and office, and the glass from hundreds of windows crashed over their heads. Breakfast at the young ladies' seminaries ended as sections of the schoolhouse roofs smashed into the street. It was precisely thus that the bombardment of Scarborough began. Save for a couple of breathing-spaces, precisely thus it, for

30 minutes, continued. I am not trying to give you the news of it; you have that already. I am trying only to tell you how Scarborough felt about it. It felt about it exactly as you would feel if, as you read these lines, they blew up, burnt your moustache and killed a woman and child across the street. For thirty minutes—and it seemed as many hours—the black boats that had come from the sea spat fire and flung twelve-inch shells into Scarborough; the old town had heard nothing like it since its castle was twice beleaguered



lieved it not. When I saw the German ships I thought them English. When Jacques, the postman, brought the news, he vas reminded that he had brought the same news three or four times before. But I did go to Scarborough, where-upon I was immediately convinced. Tottering chimneys, tiles trembling on roof-edges, rows upon rows of splintered winbrick walls crushed to powder, to the sight as if they were

in England, has provided me

with the certainty of a bombardment every night for two months past. So I heard this morning's cannonade and be-

dows, roofs open to the sky, house-fronts stripped away and the interiors of bedrooms bare stage-scenes or rooms in the burning palace of Priam as Æneas last saw it; these things were not wrought by wind in the chimney. Nor was this a fancy, this slow-stepping pro-cession with a stretcher in its

cession with a stretcher in its midst, and on the stretcher a woman, dying.

One curious matter that has not yet become "news" I must tell. Scarborough, in winter, is a town of schools. When the bombardment began, the governesses at nearly every one

of these schools reasonably took their pupils to the cellars, but there was one marvelous exception: the governesses in that institution of learning, when a couple of bits of shell hit the house, ordered their little charges—all young girls—to run for their lives, and themselves set the pace, charging a mile and more through the open with shells bursting on every

I saw something of the exodus of the more timid. The packed trains, roads crowded with motors and luggage-laden carriages, byways full of folk afoot. But even that flight was orderly, and surely it was of little duration. Nearly everybody accepted the situation with a calm that was amazing to my American consciousness. It was a hysterical woman of uncertain age that, talking to herself with an eye to possible listeners, looked at one scene of ruins and remarked: "I don't like this war; it's a detest-able war; I don't like it at all." And it was one little better, though he wore male garments, that I saw turn away from a passing stretcher to a smashed chemist's shop and groan: "Do you know, I believe those Germans were deliberately trying to destroy property—deliberately

trying to destroy property, by Jove!"

These were sightseers from otherwhere. Scarborough received its blow like a good fighter. It made a mere American remember the "Scarborough warning": "A word and a blow, but the blow first." The town that can have made such a phrase current knows how to accept that phrase when it is made a reality and used against it and I think you will find an increase in the next enlistment returns from Scarborough.

THE ROYAL HOTEL STRUCK

otel, well known to many American tourists, was ged badly as were several other of the larger ngs. Scarborough is a seaside resort and most of tels were empty as the season had ended long the raid. This is the first time the horrors of two been brought home to the English in centuries.

during the Cromwellian wars; England had known nothing like it since the Dutch fleet swept the Channel. The place shook with the noise; with the banging of the guns, the smashing of masonry, the tinkle of glass, the collapse

SCARBOROUGH LIGHTHOUSE STRUCK The old lighthouse is a well-known landmark along the Yorkshire coast. The Germans put one shell squarely through it. The wireless station on a hill above the town was also a favorite target.

of house-fronts, the shricks of women and children. It was all darkness and howling horror.

Then, as suddenly as it had begun, the firing ceased. A streak of light appeared in the sky to the southeast. Before it the mist retreated, and, as if they were the creations of the stream tures of the mist, the black-nosed boats disappeared. The bombardment was over.

Instantly, under heavens rapidly brightening to the clearest blue, the entire appearance of the town changed. Policemen came from nowhere—soldiers, too. A rapidly devised, but thoroughly efficient order, manifested itself. The crowds that swarmed into the streets (chiefly in search of shell-mementos, wherein there was an active bull market) were being quietly marshaled; companies of sweepers were brushing up the débris (and making a tidy penny out of the sale of bits of shell); toward the hospitals, through many a street, were moving little processions of boy-scouts bearing stretchers on which lay figures swathed in bloody bandages, the faces ashen, the eyes glazed. You would have thought that the remedy for the effects of bombardment was a part of the daily routine of British municipal authority.

You know by this time the tragedies of that iron-rain om the sea. You know how one man was dressing in from the sea. his bedroom when a shell burst there and killed him; two servants were blown to pieces in a kitchen; how a wife, having rushed to her husband's side, was struck and slaughtered, while her husband remained unharmed; how, as a postman was handing letters to a housemaid, both were killed in a doorway; how a woman and two children were crushed in the ruins of one house; how another woman ran to close the windows of her shop and met a shell that crashed through them; and how still others were picked up dead in the streets. The sagacious censor, so tender of our emotions, has permitted the publication of the usual stories of miraculous escapes such as that of the man who ran cellarward without stopping for his coat, and returned after the bombardment to find his coat torn to shredsa narrative presumably based on the assumption that, had

he worn the coat, he would have died.

Out my way, which is "Cloughton way," one had it all. The wind in the chimney during this, my first winter



THE "FORTIFICATIONS" OF SCARBOROUGH German officials have justified the bombardment of scarborough by pointing out that it has a coast guartation, and therefore is a fortified town. This photograph shows the coast guard station after it had be combarded. The coast guards watch for smugglei and rescue shipwrecked persons.

People Talked About



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are the constant interference with their commerce by the British and the sowing of mines in the North and Baltic seas principally by the Germans. Despite the fact that trade con-tinues between these nations and Germany, the war has brought great hardships on the people. All the Scandinavian govern-ments partially mobilized their armies at the beginning of the



ENGAGED TO A GERMAN PRINCE The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Reid Rogers, of Washington, to Prince Christian of Hesse, has been approved by the Kaiser, but the date of the wedding has not been fixed, as the prince is on duty



THE BOY CHAMPION ROCK DRILLERS

In a rock drilling contest recently held at Sumpter, Oregon, Maurice Inman and Edward Giles, each aged 11 years, drilled a hole 18 7-8 inches deep in a granite boulder in 15 minutes. They worked with the precision of experienced drillers, using four-pound hammers and changing every half minute. Their performance i said by miners to establish a world's re



MADE A RECORD IN APPLE GROWING Miss Susan Everett, aged 17 years, of Hubbard, Ohio, has been certified by a representative of the State Agricultural Board as the most successful apple grower amongst several hundred boys and girls who competed for a prize. From 10 trees she harvested 42 bushels of almost perfect fruit.



BULGARIA'S FIRST MINIS-TER ARRIVES

cently appointed as Minister to the United States by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has arrived in this country. He says his appointment was for the purpose of stimulating com-mercial relations between the two countries. Bulgaria has so far main tained neutrality, but the disorgan-ized shipping conditions make it difficult for her to carry on commerce with the United States. Bulgaria has enjoyed a wonderful development during the past generation.



HANS HALLE AS HE IS

DISGUISED AS A WOMAN

ARRESTED FOR TRYING TO DYNAMITE A SHIP Hans Halle, alias Frank Holmes, is under arrest in New Orleans, charged with placing an infernal machine on board a ship being loaded with mules for the British army. The police say that he has confessed, but denies that he was employed by the German government to destroy the ship. When his room was searched a photograph of Halle in woman's attire was found. It is shown to the right. Allegations that a widespread conspiracy exists to destroy ships carrying supplies to the Allies have been made but not established. Halle's act was probably the work of a crank.



AN AMERICAN SAVED BEL-GRADE 1

Dr. Edward W. Ryan, in charge of the American Red Cross hospital in Belgrade, Servia, is credited with having saved Belgrade from destruction when it was captured by the Austrians after four months' bombardment. He remained in charge of the hospital after the Servian army had retired, and dis-Servian army har retired, and dis-suaded the Austrian officers from destroying what was left of the city. Dr. Ryan did notable Red Cross work in Mexico and narrowly escaped being shot as a spy.

Pictor



THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY It is announced that the battle cruiser Tiger and the battleships Benbow and Emperor of India are nearing completion, and will shortly take their places in the British North Sea fleet. The Tiger is of 28,000 tons and mounts eight 13,5-inch guns and twelve 6-inch guns, while the battleships are each of 25,000 tons and will carry 13,5-inch and 6-inch guns. In fighting ability these three ships will add more to the British fleet than it has lost in the destruction of about 20 small vessels. Other ships of war are under construction and it is believed that the Admiralty has been rushing work on new submarines and other auxiliary craft. The prevailing opinion of experts is that the German and British fleets will eventually meet in a great naval battle.



MAKING VESTS OUT OF OLD GLOVES

Somebody in England hit upon the idea of making warm vests for the soldiers out of ladies' old gloves, and now thousands of women are engaged in collecting the material and manufacturing these garments. A vest of kid is warm and will stand a lot of hard usage. The photograph shows one of the garments being fitted.



CATHEDRAL SQUARE OF VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS FILLED WITH WOUNDED

WITH WOUNDED

When the Germans took Vitry-le-Francois, in France, they made it a headquarters for their wounded, thousands of whom were sent back from the nearby battle fields. When the public buildings were filled 2,000 of the less seriously wounded were cared for in the cathedral square, where they sat in chairs commandeered from the dwellings of the town. In a few days the Germans were forced back and retreated through the village. Our drawing shows the German artillery filing through the square, the guns covered with green branches of trees to conceal them from air scouts. The wounded thought they were decorated in honor of a victory, and cheered them loudly. Later they learned that their army was retreating. Many wounded had to be abandoned. The French took them prisoners and sent them to hospitals. The drawing was made from a sketch by a French resident of the town who remained during the German occupation. Some time ago the Pope remained during the German occupation. Some time ago the Pope made the suggestion that a general exchange be arranged for prisoners of war whose wounds unfit them for further military service. The German government has signified its willingness to such an exchange, and it will probably be accomplished. Unwounded prisoners have little prospect of an early exchange

Wha re

"TOMMY ATKINS" IMPROVISES A REGIMENTAL BARBER SHOP

General Hamilton's new British army is required to look its best, and rigorous inspections are frequent. The men of the City of London Regiment, stationed at Epsom, have fitted up a primitive barber shop, which during good weather operates in the open air, and when it rains—which is most of the time—is located in a disused freight car. Many of the men are quartered in freight cars, which they have fitted up with many conveniences.

torial Digest of the Great World War



HOME FOR THE

WEEK-END

The battlefield in France where the British troops are engaged is so near England that many men are given short furloughs to visit their homes. The English call them "Week-end Trippers." These brief visits serve a double purpose, keeping the men from suffering from homesickness and spreading military enthusiasm among their friends. The photograph shows three of them on their way back to the front. One has secured a sheepskin coat which will make him more comfortable in the trenches. Vast quantities of knitted goods and clothing accessories not included in the military lists are being sent to the men at the front by relief societies.

LEGILLS-GRAPHIC SERVICE COPTELL DESCRIPTION OF DAWN

DESPERATE BAYONET CHARGE IN THE GRAY OF DAWN

This drawing by Ralph Cleaver, has all the realism of a photograph, having been made from a description by Private Richardson of the Grenadier Guards, who took part in the incident. It shows how a detachment of the Guards and a handful of the Second Gordon Highlanders, 700 strong, charged 2,000 Germans just as dawn was breaking. At first the British were forced to fall back, being threatened by a flanking movement. As soon as they were given support they advanced again and drove the Germans out of their first-line trenches. This occurred near Ypres, where the hardest fighting of the war has taken place. Thousands of men have been sacrificed on both sides for the sake of a few hundred yards of trench. Reports from day to day are so conflicting that they do not give any indication of how the war is really going. At the end of December, however, the Allies were further advanced than at the beginning of the month.



SOLDIERS STAND GUARD AT A RELIGIOUS SERVICE LEBILE-GRAPHIC CONTRIGHT

While the Germans held the town of Vitry-le-Francois the cure of the local church sought permission to hold a religious service. Consent was finally given, but the commandant of the town sent a detachment of soldiers to stand guard while the service was going on. Residents of captured towns are held under rigid rule to prevent spying or other assistance to the army of their country. Vitry-le-Francois was in the hands of the Germans for five days.



HARVESTING AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET

It is alleged that the Germans have shipped immense quantities of grain and provisions from the territory they have occupied to Germany. This drawing, by Frank Dadd, is from a sketch furnished by a French correspondent, who vouches for the truth of the incident illustrated. The peasant was forced to thresh his wheat, a guard of soldiers standing by while the work was done. The grain was then confiscated.

31

War

has closed the South of France, Southern Italy, and other favorite haunts of the winter tourist. But Europe at her best never had more to offer in the way of summer delights in mid-winter, than our own

Florida

distant only a day and a night from the frost of winter to the

"June days of January"

with surf bathing in water at a temperature of 70 degrees and above. Pack your trunk, pick up your golf clubs and tennis

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"Abroad in Fifteen Hours" by ship from Miami. A step across the Gulf Stream brings you to this delightfully quaint British City. Wonderful Lake of Fire, marvelous marine gardens, surf bathing, yachting, fishing, golf, tennis.

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COALING A SHIP BY PRIMITIVE MEANS

The speed with which a ship is coaled by hand is always a source of wonderment to tourists. In many Oriental and East Indian ports this is a familiar sight, while it is occasionally employed in the West Indies. Here the negro women of Bridgeton, Barbadoes, are seen at the task, while their lords and masters sit about and superintend the job.

Leslie's Travel

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. for reply should be enclosed.

SEE AMERICA NOW!

In the rush to see Europe, Americans have overlooked the scenic marvels of their own wonderful land. In the grandeur and diversity of its scenery no continent compares with North America, and no single country excels the United States. Should the titanic struggle abroad end before next summer, an improbable event, Europe will be in no condition to receive her usual quota of visitors. It is safe to predict that "See America, First" will come to have a lot of meaning to those who have already seen the America First" will come to have a lot of meaning to those who have already seen the old world many times

Over 300,000 first and second class passengers, the larger part of whom are returning American tourists, come into the port of New York annually. This army of travellers, it has been estimated, has been carrying out of this country every season anywhere from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. What a rich harvest awaits railroads, steamship lines, resorts and hotels that offer inducements to capture the increased patronage that may come from this class. People have always visited the nation's capital. In recent years New York City has become a sort of Mecca, annually attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors from the South and West. The populous East will now have an incentive, such as it has never had before, to see the South and West.

So great is the extent of our territory and the consequent diversity of climate, that winter and summer make an almost equally strong appeal for travel. Florida and other southern states, with their splendid hotels and winter colonies, are in close touch with the north. California, with an ideal winter climate and with an opportunity for sight-seeing en route, will doubtless draw more thousands than ever before. The opening of the Panama Expositions will be a huge magnet attracting tourists from all over the country. The Grand Canyon of Arizona, one of the unique sights of the world, appeals to the traveller any season of the year. Quaint New Orleans, with its world-famous Mardi Gras, is of perennial interest. For those who enjoy the sea there are southern steamer routes to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Old Point Comfort, New Orleans, Bermuda, Jamaica, Cuba and the West Indies and the Panama Canal Zone. For those who love winter sports, Montreal, Quebec and other Canadian cities offer as fine a field as Switzer-

A bewildering array of summer trips is presented. The Great Lakes and the St. Law-A bewidering array of similar trips is presented. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, Nova Scotia and the Evangeline country, the Maine coast resorts, the mountains of New England, the incomparable Hudson, Lakes George and Champlain, the Catskill and Adirondack regions. Further west we have the Minnesota Lake region, Yellowstone Park, the awe-inspiring Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Colorado and Pike's Peak, and the Yosemite Valley. No country on the face of the globe can enumerate so long and so attractive a list of beautiful spots and natural wonders. are unequalled. We have the finest and most luxurious river and lake steamers to be found anywhere, and in appointments and service our railways easily lead the world.

When the vacation season opens next summer, a big boom awaits all hotels and boarding houses that are alive to their opportunity. With characteristic foresight the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has issued a circular calling the attention of hotels and boarding house proprietors in its territory to the golden opportunities that lie ahead. New England is already the summer playground of a million and a quarter people annually. It has 5,000 summer hotels and boarding houses with a capacity of over 200,000 persons. These will be completely swamped, unless additional accommodations are provided, should a goodly proportion of those who have formerly gone to Europe yield to the lure of New England. The Panama Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco will stimulate trans-continental travel tremendously, and this with the shutting down of European touring, will make an unprecedented amount of journeying, big and little, in the near future.

B., Sullivan, In.: Any of the large tourist to Valparaiso, thence via steamers of the Pacific

J. P. W., Lincoln, Neb.: Visiting Yellowstone

G. B., Sullvan, H.: Any of the large tourist to Valparaiso, thence via steamers of the Pacific agencies are reliable and their personally conducted tours would suit you admirably if you do not care to travel alone. Rates and routes to the Exposition via the Panama Canal have been given repeatedly in this column. The canal trip can be made much more cheaply sailing on one of the direct lines from the via the Panama Canal trip can be made much more cheaply sailing on one of the direct lines from either New York or Philadelphia. Rates from \$00 upward. Circulars being mailed.

J. P. W., Lincoln, Neb.: Visiting Yellowstone Park via Cody, Wyoming, you would have a 58-mile stage drive before reaching the Park. The most direct route is via the Northern Pacific to Gardner, Mont., the northern gateway to the Park. If you do not care to take one of the regular Park tours, you will find many well-defined traffs that mark walking tours, which are becoming quite popular. If the large hotels in the Park do not appeal to you there are numerous camps, under government supervision, where accommodations can be had at moderate prices. The park season begins about June 15-Pamphlets being mailed.

C. E. H., Cincinnati, Ohio: South America as a winter resort has attracted much attention since the war closed the ports of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean to winter tourists from America. Your tour could best be made as follows: Lamport & Holt Line direct to Buenos Ayres, thence via Transandine Railway through some of the wildest and most wonderful scenery in the world, sometimes at an elevation of nearly 13,000 feet above sea level, ease mention "Leslie's Weekly" M. E. M., Independence, Iowa: The tour you

In the World of Womankind

By FRANCES FREAR

Editor's Note:—This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case the answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A TALENTED INDIAN GIRL

rincess Ah-tra-nh-saun (Valley-of-the ountain), a Klamath Indian maide the during the railroad celebration a

Robbing Women of Their Property When a wife is deprived of all rights in the money she has saved out of the household allowages.

ance given her by her husband, it is pretty good evidence that woman has not altogether escaped the legal bondage of the middle ages. By good management and

by doing work herself that she might have hired done, Mrs. Emma Lee Montgomery of Brooklyn, N. Y., was able to save over six hundred dollars which she deposited in a savings bank to the joint account of herself and husband. A year ago husband and wife eparated, and when Mr. Montgomery went to the bank to draw out the money accumulated and deposited by his wife, he found that she

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had placed a stop-order on the account. In deciding the suit which resulted, Justice Blackmar, of the Supreme Court in Brook-lyn, said: "Our laws have not yet reached the point of holding that property which is the result of the

the wife's earnings and hands while their loved the wife's savings becomes their joint property. No matter how careful and prudent has been the wife, if the money originally belonged to the husband it is still his property, unless the evidence shows that it was a gift to the wife." Some force to serve in case their country is inday we shall have laws which shall make impossible a decision so unjust. Until that time comes we would not advise women to throw economy to the winds and spend all they can get their hands on. Let them go on scraping and saving just the same, making over their old dresses and remodeling last season's hat, in order to put a little each month in the savings bank. But first of all, have it put in writing that money turned over to you for household expenses is either an outright gift, or compensation received by you for running the

How Women Vote

The theory used to be that women, if given the vote, would vote exactly as did their husbands, but experience has shown that such an analysis doesn't quite exhaust the situation. Take the results of the last election in Chicago. The registration of women was not equal to expectations and only 65 per cent. of the registered actually voted. This is explained by the fact that women were not permitted to vote for United States Senator, Congressman, State Sena-tors or Representatives and for a number of candidates for local offices. They did, however, help to elect two trustees on the Sanitary Board, a board which controls the expenditure of millions of dollars annually. The record of these men had been strongly against waste and extravagance

Wherever women have exercised the privi-lege of the ballot, they have usually supported only the best candidates.

for War

Training E NGLISH women do not women front, but it is planned to so organize them that they may take the place and do the work of men who can then be sent to the front. At a meeting held at the Mansion House in

London, the Women's Volunteer Reserve was organized, the object of which is, according to the Lord Mayor, to provide a trained and highly efficient provide body of women whose services can be offered to the state if required. Among the things which women may be trained to do as effectively as men, are signalling, dispatch riding, telegraphing, motoring, and camp cooking, thus releasing an equal number of men

for service on the firing invasion of England which is not beyond the range of possibility, it is probable that these vomen will be armed for the defence of their homes No experience could be harder for women than to sit at home with folded

vaded, brings home the awful realities of

MARRIAGE should be looked upon as a vo-Marriage a Vocation cation and not a mere avocation, argues one who signs herself "Feminist" in an open letter to one

of the daily papers. The writer, who had been a teacher, but who is now a mother, has been surprised that being a wife and POLITICIANS of all parties have been turbing the properties are properties. realize this or refuse to face it, that studying the political psychology of the should be made to realize that they are woman voter so as to make a proper appeal choosing a profession quite as important as

medicine, law or business, and that, if possible, preparatory course should be required before granting the certificate to practice the profession of wife and mother. This sounds very well and would be admirable if it could be carried through. But as there are two parties in marriage it would be very one-sided if the woman re ceived all the training. A good, stiff preparatory course for the young man contemplating the profession of husband and father would be quite as much in order. If we have one, let us have the other also.



U. W. Montgomery, Ala.:
"In the World of Womankind"
is not the title of a book, but
simply the caption for the
Woman's Department of
Leslie's.

Leslie's.
A. D., Chicago: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is by Robert Louis Stevenson and describes a

waste and extravagance, and without the support of women, they would have gone down to defeat. It might be thought that women would support every woman candidate just be cause of her sex, but the women of Chicago failed to rally to the support of two candidates of their sex for the County Board. Wherever women have exercised the privilege of the ballot, they have usually suplements are President and the wind destroyed and the distinguished men. Bluss, and other distinguished men. Mr. Hyde, his worse. You will find the book in almost any library. Full information and the book in almost any library. Full information to the support of two candidates of their sex for the County Board. M. E. N., Lancaster, P. In reply to your inarket, I am sending you an article from the Editor which answers your questions fully. The best book on the technique of poetry is Laniers? The selence of English Verse." Less pretentious works are "Points about Poetry" by Donald G.



We Surely Have Great Breakfasts At Our House

Boys enthuse about Puffed Grains. There's many a food which they enjoy, but these they revel in.

Each grain is like a toasted nut, made thin and crisp and porous, Each is a bubble, blown to airy lightness by millions of steam explosions.

Each is a confection, yet it is all food and made-by Prof. Anderson's process—so it all digests.

Goodies Without Cream

The chief delight in many a cereal lies in the cream and sugar, Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are goodies when one eats them dry. Countless children carry them at play.

Served in milk-like bread or crackers-they are fascinating morsels. They are used in candy making and as garnish for ice

Imagine how such tit-bits taste when served with cream and sugar or mixed with fruit.



These grains served in puffed form insure easy, complete digestion. Every food granule is blasted to pieces. Other methods break part of the granules. This method breaks them all.

In Puffed Wheat and Rice you get not only the whole grain. You get every element in form to digest. When you know what this means, as your doctor does, you will serve these grains in puffed

Try them all. Serve a different one each day.

The Quaker Oals Company

Sole Makers

(731)

War

has closed the South of France, Southern Italy, and other favorite haunts of the winter tourist. But Europe at her best never had more to offer in the way of summer delights in mid-winter, than our own

Florida

distant only a day and a night from the frost of winter to the

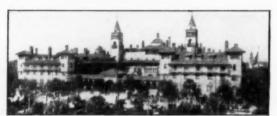
"June days of January"

with surf bathing in water at a temperature of 70 degrees and above. Pack your trunk, pick up your golf clubs and tennis racket, and come right along.

FLORIDA

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So with the help and approval of a score of other fighters for the common good, Senator La Follette established He believes that YOU should know

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Madison, Wis.



COALING A SHIP BY PRIMITIVE MEANS

The speed with which a ship is coaled by hand is always a source of wonderment to tourists. In many Oriental and East Indian ports this is a familiar sight, while it is occasionally employed in the West Indies. Here the negro women of Bridgeton, Barbadoes, are seen at the task, while their lords and masters sit about and superintend the job.

Leslie's Travel Bureau

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. It is created to meet a special need that shows itself in the numerous letters that come to this office daily. In many cases these inquiries duplicate one another and the printed answer to one will give welcome information to others. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the transport trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SEE AMERICA NOW!

N the rush to see Europe, Americans have overlooked the scenic marvels of their own wonderful land. In the grandeur and diversity of its scenery no continent compares with North America, and no single country excels the United States. Should the titanic struggle abroad end before next summer, an improbable event, Europe will be in no condition to receive her usual quota of visitors. It is safe to predict that "See America First" will come to have a lot of meaning to those who have already seen the old world many times.

Over 300,000 first and second class passengers, the larger part of whom are returning American tourists, come into the port of New York annually. This army of travellers, it has been estimated, has been carrying out of this country every season anywhere from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. What a rich harvest awaits railroads, steamship lines, resorts and hotels that offer inducements to capture the increased patronage that may come from this class. People have always visited the nation's capital. In recent years New York City has become a sort of Mecca, annually attracting hundreds of thousands of visitors from the South and West. The populous East will now have an incentive, such as it has never had before, to see the South and West.

So great is the extent of our territory and the consequent diversity of climate, that winter and summer make an almost equally strong appeal for travel. Florida and other southern states, with their splendid hotels and winter colonies, are in close touch with the north. California, with an ideal winter climate and with an opportunity for sight-seeing en route, will doubtless draw more thousands than ever before. The opening of the Panama Expositions will be a huge magnet attracting tourists from all over the counthe t analist Expositions will be a huge magnet attracting tourists from an over the control of the traveller any season of the year. Quaint New Orleans, with its world-famous Mardi Gras, is of perennial interest. For those who enjoy the sea there are southern steamer routes to Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Old Point Comfort, New Orleans, Bermuda, Jamaica, Cuba and the West Indies and the Panama Canal Zone. For those who love winter sports, Montreal, Quebec and other Canadian cities offer as fine a field as Switzerland.

A bewildering array of summer trips is presented. The Great Lakes and the St. Law-rence River, Nova Scotia and the Evangeline country, the Maine coast resorts, the moun-tains of New England, the incomparable Hudson, Lakes George and Champlain, the tains of New England, the incomparable Hidson, Lakes George and Champlain, the Catskill and Adirondack regions. Further west we have the Minnesota Lake region, Yellowstone Park, the awe-inspiring Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Colorado and Pike's Peak, and the Yosemite Valley. No country on the face of the globe can enumerate so long and so attractive a list of beautiful spots and natural wonders. Facilities for travel are unequalled. We have the finest and most luxurious river and lake steamers to be found anywhere, and in appointments and service our railways easily lead the world.

When the vacation season opens next summer, a big boom awaits all hotels and boarding houses that are alive to their opportunity. With characteristic foresight the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has issued a circular calling the attention of hotels and boarding house proprietors in its territory to the golden opportunities that lie ahead.

and boarding house proprietors in its territory to the golden opportunities that lie ahead. New England is already the summer playground of a million and a quarter people annually. It has 5,000 summer hotels and boarding houses with a capacity of over 200,000 persons. These will be completely swamped, unless additional accommodations are provided, should a goodly proportion of those who have formerly gone to Europe yield to the lure of New England. The Panama Expositions at San Diego and San Francisco will stimulate trans-continental travel tremendously, and this with the shutting down of European touring, will make an unprecedented amount of journeying, big and little, in the near future.

G. B., Sullivan, Ifl.: Any of the large tourist agencies are reliable and their personally conducted tours would suit you admirably if you do not care to travel alone. Rates and routes to the Exposition via the Panama Canal have been given repeatedly in this column. The canal trip can be made much more cheaply salling on one of the direct lines from either New York or Philadelphia. Rates from \$90 upward. Circulars being mailed.

**To Valparaiso, thence via steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. or the Chilean Navigation Co., which have weekly service, to Colon; thence via Pacific Steam Navigation Co. or the Chilean Navigation Co. which have weekly service, to Colon; thence via Pacific Steam Navigation Co. or the Chilean Navigation Co. or th

J. P. W., Lincoln, Neb.: Visiting Yellowstone

J. P. W., Lincoln, Neb.: Visiting Yellowstone
Park via Cody, Wyoming, you would have a 58-mile
stage drive before reaching the Park. The most
direct route is via the Northern Pacific to Gardner,
Mont., the northern gateway to the Park. If you do
not care to take one of the regular Park tours, you
will find many well-defined traffs that mark walking
tours, which are becoming quite popular. If the
large hotels in the Park do not appeal to you there
are numerous camps, under government supervision, where accommodations can be had at moderate
prices. The park season begins about June 15.
Pamphlets being mailed.
C. E. H., Cincinnati, Ohio: South America as a M. E. M., Independence, Iowa: The tour you Pamphlets being mailed.

C. E. H., Cincinnati, Ohio: South America as a winter resort has attracted much attention since the war closed the ports of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean to winter tourists from America. Your tour could best be made as follows: Lamport & Holt Line direct to Buenos Ayres, thence via Transandine Railway through some of the wildest and most wonderful scenery in the world, sometimes at an elevation of nearly 13,000 feet above sea level.

In the World of Womankind

By FRANCES FREAR

Editor's Note:—This department is devoted to the interests of women. It aims to deal with vital problems in a wholesome and helpful way, and invites the co-operation of its readers. Inquiries will be answered, either through the columns of the paper, or by letter. In case the answer is wanted by mail, a stamp for postage should be enclosed, and all communications should bear the name and address of the writer. Address Frances Frear, care Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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Robbing
Women
of Their
Property
WHEN a wife is
deprived of all
rights in the money
she has saved out of
the household allowance given her by ance given her by her husband, it is pretty good evidence that woman has not altogether escaped the legal bondage of the middle ages. By good management and by doing work herself that she might have hired done, Mrs. Emma Lee Montgomery of Brooklyn, N. Y., was able to save over six hundred dollars which

she deposited in a savings bank to the joint account of herself and husband. A year ago husband and wife eparated, and when Mr. Montgomery went to the bank to draw out the mone accumulated and deposited by his wife, he found that she

had placed a stop-order on the account. In deciding the suit which resulted, Justice Blackmar, of the Supreme Court in Brook-lyn, said: "Our laws have not yet reached the point of holding that property which is the result of the

which is the result of the husband's earnings and husband's earnings and hands while their loved the wife's savings becomes their joint property. No matter how careful and prudent has been the wife, if the money originally belonged to the husband it is still his property, unless the evidence shows that it was a gift to the wife." Some force to serve in case their country is inday we shall have laws which shall make impossible a decision so unjust. Until that time comes we would not advise women to throw economy to the winds and spend all they can get their hands on. Let Marriage Marriage Marriage women to throw economy to the winds and them go on scraping and saving just the same, making over their old dresses and remodeling last season's hat, in order to put a little each month in the savings bank. But first of all, have it put in writing that money turned over to you for household expenses is either an outright gift, or compensation received by you for running the

How Women

The theory used to be that women, if given the vote, would vote exactly as did their husbands, but experience has shown that such an analysis doesn't quite exhaust the situation. Take the results of the last election in Chicago. The registration of women was not equal to expectations and only 65 per cent. of the registered actually voted. This is explained by the fact that women were not permitted to vote for United States Senator, Congressman, State Sena tors or Representatives and for a number of candidates for local offices. They did, however, help to elect two trustees on the Sanitary Board, a board which con trols the expenditure of millions of dollars annually. The record of these men had been strongly against waste and extravagance, and without the support of women, they would have gone down to defeat.

gone down to defeat. It might be thought that women would support every woman candidate just because of her sex, but the women of Chicago failed to rally to the support of two candidates of their sex for the County Board. Wherever women have exercised the privilege of the ballot, they have usually supported only the best candidates.

Training ENGLISH women do not women front, but it is planned to for War so organize them that they may take the place and do the work of men who can then be sent to the front. At a meeting held at the Mansion House in London, the Women's Volunteer Reserve was organized, the object of trained to do as effectively as men, are signal-

A TALENTED INDIAN GIRL

sit at home with folded hands while their loved

Some force to serve in case their country is in-make vaded, brings home the awful realities of war as nothing else has done

provide a trained and highly efficient

body of women whose

services can be offered

to the state if required.

Among the things which women may be

ling, dispatch riding, telegraphing, motoring, and camp cooking, thus releas-

for service on the firing line. In case of a German

invasion of England, which is not beyond the

range of possibility, it is probable that these

women will be armed for

No experience could be

harder for women than to

the defence of their home

ing an equal number of men

a Vocation cation and not a mere avocation, argues one who signs herself "Feminist" in an open letter to one of the daily papers. The writer, who had been a teacher, but who is now a mother, has been surprised that being a wife and mother is a "profession, the successful per-formance of whose duties requires all my effort and all my time." "Feminist" POLITICIANS of all thinks that women generally do not realize this or refuse to face it, that realize this or refuse to face it, that young women contemplating matrimony should be made to realize that they are woman voter so as to make a proper appeal choosing a profession quite as important as

medicine, law or business, and that, if possible, a preparatory course should be required before granting the certificate to practice the profession of wife and mother. This sounds very well and would be admirable if it could be carried through. But as there are two parties in marriage it would be very one-sided if the woman re ceived all the training. A good, stiff preparatory course for the young man contemplating the sion of husband and father would be quite as much in order. If we have one, let us have the other also.



U. W. Montgomery, Ala.
"In the World of Womankind is not the title of a book, but simply the caption for the Woman's Department of Leslie's.

ESLIE'S.
A. D., Chicago: "Dr. Jekyll nd Mr. Hyde" is by Robert ouis Stevenson and describes a

NOTED SOCIETY
Laura Lynott of St.
s, the sole woman memfor the Ph Kappa Psi
ge fraternity. She was
a member because her
r, Dr. William H. Letann, founded the organm. The society has
ters in all the large unities of this country,
arits members are Presiurits members are Presi-



We Surely Have Great Breakfasts At Our House

Boys enthuse about Puffed Grains. There's many a food which they enjoy, but these they revel in.

Each grain is like a toasted nut, made thin and crisp and porous. Each is a bubble, blown to airy lightness by millions of steam explosions.

Each is a confection, yet it is all food and made-by Prof. Anderson's process—so it all digests.

Goodies Without Cream

The chief delight in many a cereal lies in the cream and sugar, Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are goodies when one eats them dry. Countless children carry them at play.

Served in milk—like bread or crackers—they are fascinating morsels. They are used in candy making and as garnish for ice

Imagine how such tit-bits taste when served with cream and sugar or mixed with fruit.

Puffed Wheat, 10c Puffed Rice, 15c

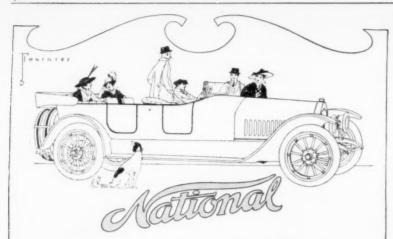
These grains served in puffed form insure easy, complete digestion. Every food granule is blasted to pieces. Other methods break part of the granules. This method breaks them all.

In Puffed Wheat and Rice you get not only the whole grain. You get every element in form to digest. When you know what this means, as your doctor does, you will serve these grains in puffed form every time you can

Try them all. Serve a different one each day.

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Sole Makers



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IEN or women of means to whom the latest and best in styles of wearing apparel is natural (without straining for effect) spontaneously approve the National's advanced design and superior structure.

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MUNN & CO., Inc. 361 Broadway New York City

Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau

Conducted by W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE. - In this issue Mr. Aughinbaugh tells of some of the things being done to develope export trade to South America. He has answered by mail many hundred inquiries, and will gladly place his knowledge of trade conditions in foreign countries at the service of Leslie's readers without charge. Inquiries should be addressed to Leslie's Export Promotion Bureau, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Chairman of the Board of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, under whose auspices the big Latin-American Trade Confer-ence was held in Boston.

keenly alive to trade opportunities in Spanish America was emphatically demonstrated December 15, 1914, when more than 2,000 of the lead-

ing merchants and manufacturers located in or near Boston, Mass., attended the Latin-American Trade Conference. held under the auspices of the Industrial Bureau of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company.
The high class of the

business houses repre-sented, the standing of the speakers, their familiarity with the subjects they discussed and the importance of their re-marks made the convention far more than a matter of mere local interest. It was stated that the meeting would be duplicated in a smaller way throughout the cities of New England, with the idea of bring-

ing all interested in geographical, political closer touch with the great possibilities of and social conditions in South America, foreign trade. As an evidence of the na-tional interest displayed, it is only necessary to mention that hundreds of requests have been received from all over the country for copies of the speeches delivered on the occasion. To accommodate those unable to attend the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will have printed for free distribution 250,000 pamphlets, in which the proceedings will be reported in detail.

The speakers were Howard Elliott, Chairman of the Board of the New Haven road; Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Washington; W. S. Kies, Foreign Department, National City Bank of New York; Dr. Edward Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce, Washington; Professor S. O. Martin, Harvard University; Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, of Boston; Thomas Anderson, Secretary New England Shoe and Leather Association; V. Gonzales of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York City; ex-Governor Warfield of Maryland, and Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, of Leslie's Weekly.

Mr. Elliott presided and introduced the speakers. His remarks were received with

enthusiasm and deep interest. He made a plea for a more tolerant attitude on the part of the United States Government toward the "manufacturers of transporta-tion" and explained that while railroads had more capital invested and gave employment to more men of a higher grade than most business concerns, yet they were prohibited from putting a price on their work, their freight and passenger rates being designated by the government—a condition that no other mercantile organization would for one moment tolerate. He asked for a better understanding of the relations be-tween the people, the government and the railroads. He stated that under present conditions the railroads are finding it increasingly difficult to provide a good quality of transportation and maintain their plants, which would ultimately mean that there will not be enough transportation to supply the demand. He predicted an enormous growth of business in all lines in the near future, and concluded his remarks by saying, "I believe that the time is rapidly approaching, if not already here, when the man in public office, will realize that he can best serve his constituents by a policy of upbuilding business, rather than by tearing business down."

Hon. John Barrett, stated that the completed returns from our Latin-American trade in 1913 showed that, for the first tory of the world the United States led in the to our sister republics to the south, the figures being, United States \$803,465,845; \$407,132,374 and France \$223,813,543, thus showing that we led our next closest showing that we led our next closest comby nearly \$200,000,000, a truly remarkable condition of affairs.

Mr. W. S. Kies, of the Foreign Departent of the National City Bank, New York City, gave valuable advice on international interest.

THAT New England business men are banking in Latin-America, and told how his

Argentine and Brazil, with others in view as soon as conditions warranted.

Dr. Edward Pratt, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade, urged that the American business man take immediate action and even if market con-ditions were not favor-able for selling, suggested the advisability of sending representatives to these countries to look over the situation and get acquainted. Mr. Thomas F. Ander-

son, of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, urged concentration of forces in solving Latin-American trade

Professor S. O. Martin, of Harvard, spoke of geographical, political

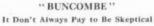
showing that all these countries are to be the scene of great emigration movements from Europe and will therefore become great markets. Mr. V. Gonzales, of the National Associa-

tion of Manufacturers of New York City, a Peruvian who has made a life study of business conditions in all parts of Latin-America made a plea for financial aid in the form of credits to be extended at once to these lands so as to stimulate trade.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, made an eloquent and emphatic appeal for a revival of our mercantile marine. Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, editor Leslie's

Export Department, explained the great possibilities of creating a reciprocal market with all parts of Latin-America, urging the purchasing of their raw products for manufacture in the United States, the erection of smelters, the opening of mines and the financing of municipal and national improvements.

St. Louis is to follow the example of Boston with a similar meeting to be held toward the end of the present month.



When a newspaper writer and proof reader that works nights can feed himself out of dyspepsia, which most all that class suffer with, it is worth while to know the kind of food used.

This man says:

This man says:

"Being a newspaper writer and proof reader, also a graduate in medicine as well, though not practicing, makes a combination that would produce a skeptic on the subject if anything would.

"Day after day I read the proof on the Grape-Nuts advertisements with the feeling that they were all 'buncombe.' All this time I was suffering from dyspepsia from the improper food I was eating at the restaurant.

"One day I saw a package of Grape-Nuts at the restaurant and tried some with cream. The food took my fancy at once. After a few lunches on it at mid-night I noted an improvement in my feel-ings, and was able to work with less fatigue.

"I have used Grape-Nuts as a regular diet since then, and have improved greatly. The old dyspepsia and bad feelings that I thought were necessary adjuncts to night work disappeared, and I am able to do much more and better work with less effort than ever before.

"I was nearly ready to give up and seek health in some other walk in life but thanks to my change in diet I am now all right." 543,586,886: Germany

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY Illustrated by "ZIM"

THE long-talked-of sale of the Yankees pounds worrying over the contracts he has and the demand of those approached that they be supplied with, in addition to the franchise, at least enough good players the fanctines, at least choosin goad played by the form the nucleus of a winning outfit, naturally brought forward the question of how long it takes to build up a pennant-contending team. The things McGraw and Stallings accomplished with their men September 236,000 rooters watched the naturally led many to argue that it was largely Braves perform on their home grounds. a question of commanders, and 'Tis said that in one of his

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that skilled and experienced handlers of players were able to accomplish splendid results no matter whether classy material was furnished them at the beginning or not. Perhaps the foregoing is the correct answer to the problem, but there are many examples to prove that circumstances will upset all the calculations of even combinations where there are both capable managers and clever players. If you doubt this refer the matter to Fred Clarke and Hughie Jennings.

But the question of how long does it take to wreck a should be studied carefully. The Philadelphia Quakers of 1913 were such an outfit, and handled by Dooin they, for a time, led in the pennant race that season.

The stake to week a large train to twenty-one is amended, McGraw must rid himself of all but eight of these, in spite of the fact that these players were gathered from all parts of the country at great expense and by the hardest kind of labor. McGraw's Giants finally beat them under The other clubs also are expected to make the wire, but they stuck sufficiently close through the year to keep the New Yorkers worried constantly, and when the season closed they were figured as sure pennant contenders for 1914. But what happened? with the development of future major contenders for 1914. But what happened? with the defirst the Feds raided the outfit and took league stars. Knabe, Seaton and Doolan. Then Luderus, an ace-high first sacker, sustained an injury League teams will start south for their spring

from which he may never cover. Dooin has quit the club, Magee has gone to the Braves, Lobert, according to the new at the present writing, will probably either jump or be sold, and Chalmers has been unconditionally released. Out of the wreck Alexander, Cravath, Paskert and Killifer have been aved; but, great as they are, they can't put the team in any pennant race until given assistants of a high order, the gathering together of whom may take years. During the winter the Athletics have been given a mighty wallop, and even granting that Mack is a baseball genius, the chances are against Most unreasonable, wasn't he?

his having the best club in the American League next year. Yep, it usually takes time to built up a pennant contender, but a few months will wreck the most classy organization. Therefore, when a team is once put on its feet, every effort should be made to keep it from taking its first backward step.

L'Envoi

L'Envoi

When all the major league clubs waive on a veteran star.

The old star's last big game is ended,
For him the fans' last cheer has died;
He couldn't keep up with the youngsters,
Though bravely he struggled and tried.
Time was when he basked in the limited of the diamond was he;
To-dray he's passed on to the "bushes,"
Tomorrow—forgotten may be.

Pointers for Winter Leaguers

Economy may be all right, but this talk of going back to the single umpire system is all wrong. The fans simply insist upon the luxury of having two men to pan when the home

"If the President called for 1,000,000 men for military duty at sunrise, they would be under arms at sunset," W. J. Bryan. And if the President called for enough men to make the Sena-tors a pennant-winning team

Donlin, Devlin and Schaefer adrift.

Matty and Speaker. It is reported that some day the Feds hope to have a baseball team in Cleve-A similar hope has been cherished by the American League for some years,

Hear that Walter Johnson has lost fifteen

signed for next season. Somebody should pass the tip to manager Robinson, of the

first interviews after being made manager of the White Sox, Clarence Rowland stated that, "speed counts in baseball." Got to admit that Clarence is in observing individual. he also favors clever pitching and heavy hitting.

The Giants' roster of pitchers at the present writing, contains the names of Mathewson, Tesreau, Marquard, Demarce, Fromme, Schupp, Schauer, Rit-ter, Stroud, Cook, Palmero and nine others of lesser note. Unless the rule to limit the number of players on each National League team to twenty-one

almost equal sacrifices. Appears as if a majority of the moguls of the parent organi

It is understood that most of the American

training about February 12, two weeks ahead of the National outfits. Well, considering what happened in the 1914 world's series, this extra training would appear to be a wise forethought.

When Colonel Ruppert was approached with a proposition to purchase the fran-chise of the Yankees, he found that for about \$500,000 he could obtain a club of the "also ran order, with neither a manage nor a playing field. He balked, and asked for a team director and a few first-class performers who would be able to make something better than second division showing

The official figures show that Sherwood Magee, now a Brave, but last season one of the Philadelphia Quakers, was king of the National League's timely hitters. Magee drove in 101 runs, and Cravath, of the same team, his nearest competitor, 100 runs.

Among the players who have been drafted into the major league ranks for the 1915 season are three who rejoice in the names of Scull, Glass and Yelle. Great opportunity for the bleacher humorists to get busy.

Clarke Tips Off a Secret

Fred Clarke has told how the Braves put it over on several managers last season and fooled many of the official scorers. It

was a trick, but as there was no penalty attached it worked to the great advantage of the champions. The rules call for both managers just before a game, to go to the plate and hand the umpire a complete batting order. Last year Capbatting order. Last year Cap-tain Evers would fill in two, and sometimes three places, with the names of his utility Then, when the oppitchers. posing club would announce its pitcher, Evers would inform the umpire that a change had been made in his batting order, and some of the regular men

the job at sunset. Yes, they would—not switch was generally made in the outfield, Quit the comedy stuff, William. to put into a game at the last minute, play-Some day it will be Cobb, ers best able to hit the rival twirler, according to whether he was a right or lefthanded performer.

Only in the Winter

The umpire was blithe and gay—
'I've got good news,' said he,
'To-day I really met a fan
Who would shake hands with me.''



Managing the Business of 8,500,000 Telephones

Imagine a manufacturing business having millions of customers scattered over the country, with millions of accounts on its books, most of them less than \$30 a year, and including a multitude of 5-cent

Consider it as having shops and offices in thousands of cities, and reaching with its output 70,000 places, more than there are post offices in the United States. Think of the task of patroling 16,000,000 miles of connecting highways constantly in use.

This gives you a faint idea of the business of managing the Bell

Not all the 8,500,000 telephones are in use at once, but the management must have facilities always adequate to any demands for instant, direct communication.

In so vast an undertaking, every branch of the organization must work in harmony, guided by one policy. The entire plant must be managed in the light of accumulated experience, and with the most careful business judgment.

The aim of the Bell System is to make the telephone of the utmost usefulness. This requires an army of loyal men and women, inspired by a leadership having a high sense of its obligations to the public.

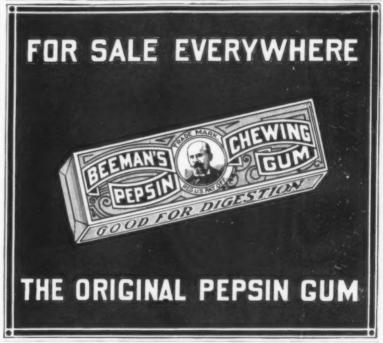
Animated by the spirit of service, and unhampered by red tape, the 150,000 Bell employes have the courage to do the right thing at the right time upon their own initiative. They work together intelligently as a business democracy to give the public good service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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One System

Universal Service



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SITUATED in the most convenient location in town. Modern in every detail, absolutely fireproof, within ten minutes of the leading department stores, shops and theatres. Convenient to Pennsylvania and Grand Central Depots.

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Restaurant of Unusual Excellence

H. STANLEY GREEN, Manager

Save Your Teeth!

Here's Good News for All Who Suffer from Loose, Sensitive Teeth and Bleeding Gums

Are you one of the Ten Million people in Ámerica who are gradually losing their teeth through that insidious malady-PYORRHEA?

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What the Sanitor Does

The Sanitor Junior is a simple, ingenious, vgienic device which helps Nature to restore the rasted tissues.

It applies the vacuum cleaner principle to the zeth and gums.

By gentle massage and suction it performs two procefunt functions:

important functions:

First: It causes the lazy vessels to feed the tissues with an influx of normal, healthy blood.

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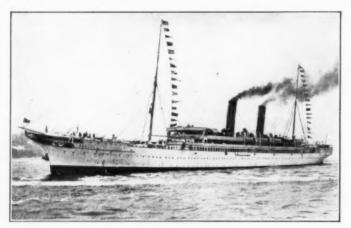
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Send for booklet 31

R. M. MUCH, General Passenger Agent 1460 Broadway, New York

"Under the Stars and Stripes to Bermuda"

War Paralyzes World Trade

By MARTIN MARSHALL



BRITISH BICYCLE CORPS ON REVIEW

General Sir Ian Hamilton inspecting the Twenty-fifth Cyclist Battalion near Lewes, England, a part of the great force he is organizing to take the field in the Spring.

of the earth. Not only are the principal countries of Europe bending all their energies toward destruction, but the smaller and neutral lands find their constructive efforts to continue industrial and commercial life paralyzed by the deadly grip of war. President Wilson's protest to Great Britain against what he considers unwarranted interference with neutral traffic on the seas is the first determined as-sertion of the rights of neutrals. Briefly, it was called for by the policy of Great Britain and France in enforcing their alleged rights to hold up and search ships of neutral nations bound to neutral ports and to seize or divert such parts of their cargoes as the Allies have reason to believe are intended ultimately to reach the terri-tory of their enemies. At the time of Pres-ident Wilson's protest it is estimated that cargoes, belonging to Americans and con-signed to neutral ports, were being held by the British to the value of over \$10,000 ooo. Cargoes diverted are paid for by the nation that seizes them at the prevailing market rate. It is not, therefore, the loss on the cargoes that is the most serious feature of this policy, but rather the paral-ysis to international trade which results from the uncertainties and delays.

It is alleged that Great Britain in particular has exceeded the rights of search allowed by international law. It is certain that the regulations she has declared with regard to contraband have been changed frequently to the great inconvenience of neutral shippers. Undoubtedly the Scandinavian countries and Holland have had a part in prompting the protest of President Wilson as these countries are suffering even more severely than the United States. Owing to the necessity of retaining the friendship of Italy, the Allies have dealt more leniently with Italian ships than any others, but even Italy feels that she has reason for dissatisfaction and it is entirely possible that her diplomatic representative at Washington was consulted by the President before he addressed his protest to the British Foreign Office.

To make the situation perfectly clear, it should be understood that the Allies hope to conquer Germany as much by starvation as by force of arms and it is for this purpose that Great Britain has bent all her energies to secure absolute control of the seas. Germany's greatest need is for copper, which is essential to the manufacture of manitions of war. Food, clothing, remounts for her army, ammunition and the materials from which explosives are made are also among the things which Germany would buy, if possible, and for countries which have means of communi- she can bring up are nearly as effective as

Great Britain fully realizes that desperate measures are necessary to conquer Germany. the Pacific.

DAY by day the war dragon draws his coils more closely around the nations of the earth. Not only are the principal rapidly being whipped into shape by General Hamilton, but Germany has as many new men to put into the field as Great Britain and France combined. The Great Britain and France committee. The problem with her is to find equipment for them. Therefore, Great Britain is not likely to yield any point that helps her to isolate Germany. Meanwhile she is not isolate Germany. Meanwhile she is not only preparing her army but is rushing to completion the warships building in her navy yards. It is claimed that heavy as her losses at sea have been, they will be more than replaced by new ships that will be put into commission within the port. be put into commission within the next few months. If Great Britain and France bring up 3,000,000 fresh troops in the spring in a supreme effort to drive the Germans out of Belgium and carry the war into German territory, they will be much more certain of success if Germany is feeling the pinch of short food supplies and lack of munitions of war.

In France there is a strong demand that Japan be requested to send her veteran troops to help the Allies. While this demand is by no means universal, it is growing in intensity. Great Britain is silent on the subject. Undoubtedly her government does not wish Japan to participate further in the war, except in a case of about the property of the property of the case of about the property of the property of the case of about the property of the property of the case of the case of the case of the property of the case of solute necessity. Japan has half a million highly trained troops which are probably, man for man, the equal of any soldiers in the world, and these would be a great help to the Allies in their desperate struggle to drive the Germans out of France and Bel-gium. But if Japan lent this assistance, which she is undoubtedly willing—and even eager—to do, she would have a much more important voice in the peace council which must follow the war and which may materially alter the political map of the world. It is not to Great Britain's interest that her Oriental ally shall grow too pow-

The rumors that Russia would not be adverse to material assistance from the Japanese must be very disconcerting to Great Britain. The Manchurian Railway affords a means of moving vast Japanese armies into the eastern theatre of the European war and stranger things have happened than that the Russians and Japanese, who only a few years ago were engaged in a death struggle for supremacy on the eastern coast of Asia, should be found fighting side by side before the snows of winter melt away.

It is not at all certain that British opposition to the cooperation of the little brown soldiers of the Mikado with the armies of the Czar will be effective. Russia has had her hands full in stopping the rush of General which she is prepared to pay such advanced prices as will compensate for the hazards of evading the British blockade. This is done by consigning cargoes to neutral men, but it is doubtful if any of the reserves cation with Germany and Austria and from whence the materials are forwarded. All far more than mere numbers. The one the German ports, except those on the Baltic, are closed to commerce by the British navy and the Baltic ports have means of Europe? Japan cannot do it. Russia are closed to commerce by the British to foot the bills it Japan takes a hand in navy and the Baltic ports have means of communication only with the three Scandinavian countries. It is through these and Holland and Italy that Germany receives whatever supplies she may be obtaining from the outside world.

Creat Priving fully realizes that descented of the bills it Japan takes a hand in Europe? Japan cannot do it. Russia could, for Russia is rich in money and resources. This matter will be watched with the deepest interest in the United States, both by those who feel friendship for Japan and by those who persist in considering her our rival for the control of sidering her our rival for the control of

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of the Salmon's Last Rush is the ALL OUTDOORS cover for February.

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gives Hints and Helps on Fly-Tying; Making Your Own Rod; First Aid to Injured Tackle; etc.,—But

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Invading Canada from the United States



A Newsboy's Remarkable Rise

opportunity. An interesting example quire a good knowledge of the foreign exof this is disclosed in the career of Mr. change business. He obtained every publication he could get hold of upon that sub-H. K. Brooks, of New York, who, by merit

was elected by the

a position with a local butcher, he drove a delivery wagon after school

hours, and every Saturday assisted in killing pigs, sheep and cattle at a slaughter house. Later he gave up colleges and schools. his position, preferring to sell newspapers on the street. When he was 15 years old, he became a newsboy on the New York and Oswego Midland Railway, operating between Norwich and Oswego, N. Y. He made friends of the trainmen, who always assisted him in selling papers and other wares.

H. K. BROOKS

When 17, by studying evenings, he im-proved his general education and his handwriting. He had then become an office boy for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Utica, N. Y., and within a year he was promoted to be agent of the road's coal department. His duties included weighing carloads of coal as long trains were moving over the scales. He became very expert in the work. After a time Mr. Brooks was taken into partnership by his father in a store at Jamestown, ., where he remained for a few years, and then got the western fever. He se-cured a position in the freight depot of the cured a position in the freight depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway at Milwaukee, Wis. Soon, through faithful Fulton Galety work, he rose to be assistant cashier. ing no further chance for promotion there, he applied for a position to several large concerns in Milwaukee, and was engaged by the American Express Company as Huppodr money clerk, his work being to receive and handle money packages for shipment.
Whenever there was a change in the office,
Liberty where the position paid more than he was receiving, Mr. Brooks applied for it, and usually obtained it. Mr. Brooks' advance-Lyceiun Lyceiun ment in the express service from money clerk up to superintendent in the money order department, Wisconsin division, was, he says, the result of hard work.

As proof of the fact that young men can do almost anything in a business way, Mr. New York Brooks cites an instance in his own career. When the American Express Company first engaged in selling drafts and other forms remitting money to foreign countries, 39th street it was necessary for its agents to learn to convert oreign money into American money convert oreign money into American money wallack's wallack's The Liac Domino Tuesding The Law of the Thrilling Land Wallack's Wallack's and vice versa, at various rates of exchange.
To most employees this was a complicated

Wallack's Winter Garden Spicy vaudeville Daneing Around Spicy vaudeville

THE United States is a land of wonderful transaction. Mr. Brooks decided to accomposition to the control of the and industry, advanced from a lowly lot until recently he which would convert any amount in Amerject, and finally was able to compile tables ican money into the money of any other directors of the country at practically any of the fluctuating American Express rates of exchange, thereby avoiding the Company as vice-president, in four years—to compile these tables, which charge of the com- he offered to his employers without compenpany's enormous financial business ilege of publishing the tables in his own throughout the name and agreed to buy them as needed for orld. its own use. These tables are now used in practically every bank and mercantile tween the ages of concern in this country having dealings in and 14 was exchange on foreign countries

obliged to assist Mr. Brooks gives another illustration of his father and being able to do things. He was asked to mother in the support of a large students of the University of Chicago, and family. Securing at first he thought he could not do it. at length he prepared an address and de-livered it. The demand from financial institutions and publications for a copy of this address was so extensive that he published a text book on foreign excha

> Mr. Brooks states that his experience is not unlike that of many men holding high positions. As an illustration, he points to the president of the American Express Company, Mr. George C. Taylor, only 45 years of age, who commenced when a boy as driver for the company.

The Season's Plays in New York

Hello Broadway

Hello Broadway

Collier, the two sterPoor Little Thing
Phantom Rivai

Experience
On Trial

Lady Luxury

It Pays to Adversible Adversariase of With Marie Temporat

Little Thing Light and pleasing drama.

Leo Ditrichstein and Larar Hope Crews in a brilliant performance of the perfo

The Marriage of With Marie Tempest Kitty

Ritry
The Song of Songs
Twin Beds
Daddy Long-Legs
Chin-Chin
The Lie
The Lie
The Lie
With Marie Tempses
Tresome and disgusting
Planny.
Funny.
F

Wars of the World Magnificent spectacle.
The Show Shop With Douglas Fairbanks.
Hazel Dawn in a flimsy operetta.
Otis 'Skinner in a morality play.
Society farce. The Debutante The Sitent Voice A Pair of Silk Stockings Secret Strings

Opera House Life
Maxine ElMaxine ElNew AmsterVatch Your Step
Ragtime musical of
Maxine ElMaxine ElMaxine ElMaxine ElMaxine ElMaxine ElMillam Faversham
Strong drama.
Strong drama.
Strong drama.
edy.
New York High-Class Motion Pictures High-Class Motion Pictures
Polygamy An absorbing Modrama.
Excellent Vaude
Excellent Vaude
Mew bill weekly.

Marie Dressler whole show. no Tuneful operetta. Thrilling melodrar

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Is it to be the same old grind of hard work, uncongenial employment and small pay?

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HENRY CLAY HALL



CHARLES C. McCHORD



WINTHROP MORE DANIELS

THE year 1914 had two new potential and unexpected developments, possi-

bly three. One was a domestic factor, the passage of a workable banking reform law. The other was a foreign factor, the sudden

outbreak of a war involving all the great powers of the world. The third that might

be included was the decisive reversal of the public judgment at the polls, as com-pared with that at the Presidential election

in 1912. The outcome of 1914's election was a decided moderation of the unfair attitude

of the Interstate Commerce Commission

help some markets for American goods, espe-cially those which take our food products.

A demand for grain, horses, clothing, shoes,

copper, ammunition and other supplies comes from the belligerents. The eyes of

Some of my older readers can remember how England, during the great war between

our States, took away the commerce of the

seas from our merchant marine and left the latter in its present broken-down con-

dition. Now the tables are turned. We can take away some of the trade of the seas

from those who have monopolized it and

also the South American trade for which

England, Germany, France and Austria have all contended, and which they have secured mainly because of the lower prices

of their goods (due to lower wages) and to

the facilities for transportation by the shipping that bore their flags. President Wilson

s justified in asking for a freer transit on he seas. England should concede it.

If we will lift the oppressive hand from capital and give it the same freedom in the United States that it enjoys elsewhere,

ve shall derive great and lasting benefit from

Reserve System of banking should help us

to move again toward prosperity. It should bring capital to us from the troubled na-

investor, or we would offer it if our rail-

roads and our industrial corporations were

left unmolested so long as they obey the law and give a satisfactory and reasonable

abread for we are now offering the safest and most profitable market to the

the fearful struggle in Europe.

the seas.

The first effect of the war has been to

toward the railroads.

THE PATRIOTIC MEN WHO SAVED THE RAILROADS

The five wide-awake, constructive, fair-minded members of the Inter-state Commerce Commission who voted to permit the Eastern railroads to make a 5 per cent. advance in freight rates on many commodi-ties. This action, while it was not ties. This action, while it was not all that the carriers asked for, afforded considerable relief to the hard-pressed lines and was com-mended by a number of railroad

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

can control the independent labor vote.

President Wilson has spoken a good word

Notice.—Subscribers to Leslie's Weekly at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be adressed to "Jasper." Financial Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. for business, but the first thing his new Attorney General does is to demand fur-ther restrictive legislation as applied to the railroads. If business is to be let alone, let the Attorney General put an end to the prosecution of corporations, not for what they have been doing, but for what their predecessors did. Let Congress come to the aid of the American merchant marine; let the crusade against the railroads at the National, and in State capitals, cease

and let us all get together and put our shoulders to the wheel.

Will we do it? I hope so, but I fear not. An extra session of Congress, which is not unlikely, will once more lead to a period of uncertainty. Instead of helping American shipping, it is now proposed to have the Government go into the shipping business as a competitor to private owners, and Senator LaFollette is trying to push a shipping bill through Congress at the de-mand of certain labor leaders that would make it impossible for our shipowners to compete with foreigners.

Under such conditions, though the opening of the stock exchanges everywhere and the results of the election have brought new hope to the people, the best we can the American people have been opened to the need of building up a merchant marine. expect in 1915 is an improved outlook. After five years of declining business and the heaviest list of failures in 1914 on record, there can be no sweeping return of prosperity until the demand for a reconstructive instead of a destructive public policy is heeded by those who rule

The voice of the people in 1914 was heard. Perhaps it will be listened to; if not, it will be heard again in 1916 and then we can anticipate once more a sweeping return of prosperity based on confidence in the business outlook, but it must be confidence not misplaced. Meanwhile, prices Meanwhile, prices are as low as they ought to be for firstclass securities.

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State.....

cepted by the thinking men of all parties as a hopeful manifestation of returning reson, and as a stinging rebuke to the prefessional demagogues who have been driving business men out of legislative halls while coddling professional labor leaders

In approximate the election is according to the property of the proper

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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

ractive purchase. Bethlehem Steel has better outlook or Erie first pfd.
C., Edwardsville, Ill.: I have no doubt hat the iron and steel trade must suffer rom the reduction in the tariff and that all he industrial stocks will sell higher in 1916 a presidential candidate pledged to a onstructive and protective policy should bestir themselves, they could accomplish something.

New York, January 7, 1915.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION
Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock

onstructive and protective policy should be chosen.

B., Hyndsville, N. Y.: Rock Island hares, at present, are not as attractive as he bonds. The property has merit but its lefault of interest has led to the appointments of committees which will seek to corganize the property. I think better of Corn Products Pfd. or of Eric first pfd.

M., Louisville, Ky.: Exports of meat products have been largely increased by the war. There are signs that the latter may be prolonged perhaps for years. The stock of the Swift Co. is on the market, selling a little above par. The Armour & Co. 4½ per cent. bonds sell around 90.

A Subscriber, Pa.: Earnings of U. S. Steel do not justify continuance of dividends on the common, and unless they greatly improve, dividends should not be paid. Action has not been taken, at this writing, on the next quarterly payment. I do not advise the purchase of the stock at present prices.

Low Prices, Atchison, Kans.: I. Among

writing, on the next quarterly payment. I do not advise the purchase of the stock at present prices.

Low Prices, Atchison, Kans.: I. Among the low-priced securities that might reward the patient holder are American Beet Sugar, Erie first pfd., International Paper pfd., Union Bag & Paper and Bethlehem Steel.

2. Central Leather should be carefully traded in, for insiders have for years been trying to make a market for heavy holdings.

3. The same might be said of American Can Com.

4. If the railroads are able to establish their credit, such stocks as American Locomotive, Steel Spring and Pressed Car will have their innings, but not before.

D., Troy, N. H.: The annual statement of the American Ice Co. shows that during the past year it earned a little over 1 percent. on the outstanding stock against about 7½ per cent. the preceding year—a very poor showing for a company that with a vigorous and enterprising management might be paying dividends. It has often been urged to take up the coal business in the dull months of winter. While it has failed to do so, one of the leading coal companies has taken up the ice business in New York City, thus creating a new competitor.

N the basis of unreliable figures a spe-cial committee on Proposed One-Cent

Letter Postage, appointed by the Boston

Chamber of Commerce, reported favorably and suggested that the decreased revenue

resulting should be made up by increasing the present rate on second-class mail matter. The solution offered is to retain

increase the rate on advertising matter to correspond with the approximate cost to

the government of handling it.

The statistical tables used by the Chamber of Commerce Committee as the basis of its conclusions were the tables furnished by the Commission on Second-Class Mail

Matter, of which Justice Hughes was the Chairman, and which submitted its report

to the President on February 2, 1912. So numerous and so glaring were the errors in the figures submitted to the Commission

by the Post Office Department that the Commission was compelled to declare: "It seems hardly worth while to include

subsidiary tables from which these results are taken or to criticize the details, as the

commission has little confidence in their accuracy." Yet it was upon such notoriously unreliable figures that the Boston Chamber of Commerce recommends a radical increase of second-class rates that would

eriously affect every periodical published in he United States. In every instance it has

een on figures such as these that newspapers and magazines have been charged with producing a postal deficit. An example of this is the statement in an article by George T. McIntosh that "the govern-

nent is sustaining a loss on second-class nail of more than seventy million dollars year." The report of the Postmaster

neral, for the year ending June 30th

914, states that during the fiscal year the

ceived one cent a pound cost it six cents

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the New York Stock Exchange, its methods and controlling influences and who desire to secure book-lets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the by advertisers on the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire

and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

A list of 7 per cent. Georgia investments ranging from \$200 upward, with full description of the properties securing them, can be had by writing to the Sessions Loan & Trust Co., Dept. 5, Marfetta, Ga. and upward, netting from 5 to 6 per cent., will be sent upon application to Williams, Dunbar & Coleman, dealers in public utility securities, 60 Wall Street, New York.

A free booklet on "Banking by Mail" showing how an account can be opened with \$5 and draw 5% interest can be had by addressing United States Trust & Savings Bank, Laura and Forsyth Sts., Jacksonville, Fia.

A free booklet describing the methods and list of loans from \$300 to \$10,000 nething 7 per cent. Secured by first mortgages, can be had by writing Bank Bidg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoms Bank Bidg., Oklahoma City, Oklahoms Bank Bidg., Oklahoms City, Oklahoms City, Citah, recommends its 6 per cent. first mortgage, guaranteed real estate certificates, with interest payable monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually. Write to the above company for free "Booklet L."

"Octon as an Investment," is fully explained in a very interesting letter prepared for their customers by Renskorff, Lyon & Co., members New York Cotton Exchange, 33 New Street, New York.

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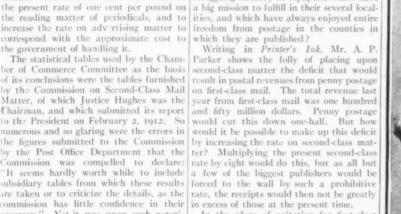
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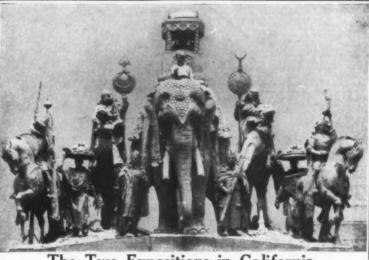
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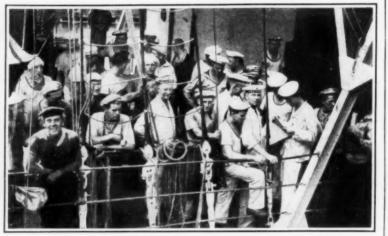


News of the Time Told in Pictures

GENERAL JACKSON'S VICTORY COMMEMORATED

New Orleans has just dedicated a mag-nificent monument on the plains of Chalmette, south of the city, where on January 8th, 1815, General Andrew Jackson defeated the British in the closing battle of the war of 1812. His force consisted of about 7,500 militia, against whom were 10,000 British regulars. The British attacked Jackson's hastily constructed defences, and were routed with the loss of 2,600 men, while the Americans lost only 21. The battle was fought two weeks after the declara-





HEROIC SAILORS WHO WENT DOWN WITH THE NURNBERG

This photograph was taken in Honolulu harbor on September 1, 1914, when the German cruiser Numberg put in there for coal. It shows a number of the sailors along the ship's rail. Later the Numberg joined the squadron that Admiral von Spee assembled in the South Pacific and assisted in the destruction of Admiral Cradock's British squadron of the coast of Chili. The German vessels then rounded Cape Horn and were met near the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, by a superior British fleet on December 8th. Four of the German vessels, including the Nurnberg, were destroyed and practically all of the crews were lost. The Dresden escaped, and so far has not been located.



PASSENGER CAR CRUSHED BY A 10-TON BOULDER

Three persons were killed and 1.4 injured by a 20,000-pound rock that rolled down the mountain side and crashed into the smoking car of passenger train No. 5 on the Denver and Rio Grande, 20 miles east of Grand Junction, Colo. The photograph shows the condition of the car after the train had been moved from the scene of the accident.



MILWAUKEE BOYS SING CAROLS FOR THE SICK

The Rev. Gustav Stearns, of the English Lutheran Church of the Ascension, of Milwaukee, each year organizes a choir of the boys of his congregation, who go about the streets of the city at Christmas time, singing carols under the windows of hospitals and homes where there are sick people, or shut-ins. This year the choir numbered 86. It is not a permanent organization, sick people, or snut-ins. This year the cnor numbered 80. It is not a permanent organization, being formed anew each year. So many requests are made for it to sing that it has a very busy time for a few days. Many of the people whom it entertains are blind, or suffering from other afflictions which make it impossible for them to attend public entertainments.

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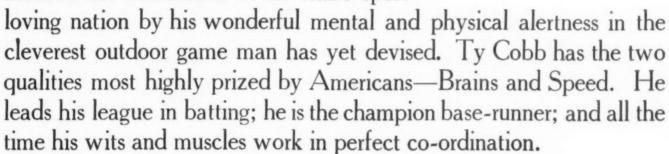
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